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(54) Container for wetted tissues

(57) A container for wetted tissues comprises a container body (1), a stationary lid member (21) and a movable lid member (23) each molded from a suitable synthetic resin material. The stationary lid member (21) fits on the container body (11) and the movable lid member (23) is hinged to the stationary lid member (21) so as to cover an opening (24) formed substantially in a central zone (27) of the stationary lid member (21) through which the wetted tissues will be picked out. An upper surface of the stationary lid member (21) or an inner surface of the movable lid member (23) is provided with an elastic strip (50) fixed across the hinged portion. As the movable lid member (23) is closed, the elastic strip (50) is curved within a space defined between the inner surface of the movable lid member (23) and the upper surface of the stationary lid member (21) and thereby charged with an elastic energy biasing the movable lid member (23) to be opened. A locking projection (32) is provided between a free end of the movable lid member (23) and a front edge of the stationary lid (21), so that they can be detachably engaged with each other and releasable by elastically deformable depressor means (52) on the upper surface of the lid member (21).

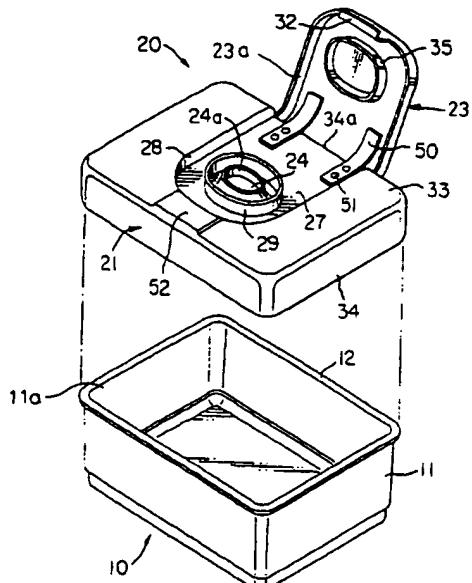


FIG. I

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Description

The present invention relates to a container for wetted tissues and more particularly to such a container having a movable lid member so improved that it can be automatically opened by one-touch operation.

Conventional containers for wetted tissues comprise, for example, a body of the container made of a synthetic resin material constructed so that wetted tissues for cleaning a user's skin can be picked out one by one from a stack of wetted tissues packed therein and a lid made of synthetic resin adapted to fit on the body to cover its upper opening. The lid comprises a stationary lid member directly fitting on the upper opening of the body and a movable lid member having its base end hinged to one side end of an opening formed substantially in a central zone of the stationary lid member through which wetted tissues will be picked out one by one for selectively opening or closing the opening. Between the movable lid member and the stationary lid member, there is provided a snap-locking means by which the movable lid member is snap-locked to the stationary lid member as the movable lid member is closed and this means may be operated by a user to release the snap-locking.

However, the above-mentioned well known container has been inconvenient in that the snap-locking can not be released by one-touch operation or if the snap-locking can be released, a user is required to pinch the movable lid member between the user's fingers.

In view of the problem as mentioned above, it is a principal object of the invention to provide a container for wetted tissues constructed so that the movable lid member can be automatically opened.

According to the invention, there is provided a container for wetted tissues comprising a container body, a stationary lid member and a movable lid member each molded from suitable synthetic resin; characterized in that:

the container body has a first opening on an upper side thereof through which a stack of wetted tissues is packed thereinto;
 the stationary lid member includes an outer locking periphery adapted for detachably and sealably fitting on the first opening, a first upper surface region defined by the outer locking periphery and a first peripheral edge having spaced apart front and rear edges, a second upper surface region defined by the first peripheral edge, and a second opening formed in the second upper surface region substantially at a central zone thereof through which the wetted tissues are picked out;
 the movable lid member includes a second peripheral edge projecting from an inner surface thereof so as to fit on the first peripheral edge thereby to define a space between the second upper surface region of the stationary lid member and the inner

surface of the movable lid member, having spaced apart front and rear edges and being hinged to the stationary lid member adjacent the rear edge; an elastic strip made of a nonmetallic material normally biasing the movable lid member to be opened extends across the rear edges of the stationary and movable lid members and held between the second upper surface region and the inner surface of the movable lid member wherein the elastic strip is at least partially curved and charged with an elastic energy within the space as the movable lid member is closed;
 a locking projection is provided on at least one of the front edges of the stationary and movable lid members opposed to each other upon closure of the movable lid member so that they can be detachably engaged with each other; and
 the first upper surface region is provided adjacent the locking projection with an elastically deformable depressor means serving to release the engagement of the locking projection.

According to the invention, the depression of the depressor means by a user's finger causes at least one of the depressor means and a region in proximity thereof to be elastically deformed and thereby the movable lid member which has been held by the locking projection in its closed state to be easily released whereupon the movable lid member is automatically opened under the elastic force of the elastic strip about the hinged portion. With the movable lid member having been opened in this manner, it is possible to pick out the wetted tissues through the opening of the stationary lid member. After picking out the wetted tissues, the movable lid member may be closed against the elastic force of the elastic strip to assure that the elastically deformable portion is elastically deformed again and the locking projection comes again in engagement with the portion opposed thereto, i.e., at least one of the front edge of the stationary lid member and the front edge of the movable lid member opposed to each other so as to hold the movable lid member closed.

As the movable lid member is closed, the elastic strip is curved preferably generally in a U-shape or Ω-shape and charged with an elastic energy within the space defined between the stationary lid member and the movable lid member so that the movable lid member can be automatically opened even if the elastic strip itself is made having a relatively low elasticity such as rubber. The effectiveness of the elastic strip to open the movable lid member is made further reliable by, in addition of said energy charging, placement of a working point at which the elastic strip acts upon the movable lid member at a predetermined distance from the hinged portion of the movable lid member toward the front edge of this lid member as adopted in the embodiment of the invention. The elastic strip is curved in a relatively natural shape within the space, so there is no apprehension

that the elastic strip might become fatigued due to relatively high frequency at which the movable lid member is opened and closed or closure of the movable lid member lasting for a relatively long period might generate a permanent distortion in the elastic strip and thereby reduce its elastic force. Such advantage is made further effective by defining between the stationary lid member and the movable lid member a recess deeper than the space adapted to receive the elastic strip in its naturally curved state. In addition, according to the embodiment of the invention, the elastic strip can be effectively fixed by fixing one end alone to the movable lid member or the stationary lid member, preferably to the movable lid member, so mounting of the elastic strip is facilitated.

While engagement between the stationary lid member and the movable lid member by means of the locking projection is easily released under the elastic deformation of at least one of the depressor means or the region in the proximity thereof by depressing the depressor means by a user's finger, such engagement between the stationary lid member and the movable lid member can be more easily released by depressing the depressor means by a user's finger by forming the movable lid member from material which is elastically deformed more easily than the material for the stationary lid member and/or forming the depressor means and at least the region surrounding it so as to be most easily deformed.

The other advantages will be apparent from the following description.

The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a container for wetted tissues according to an embodiment of the invention with its lid being separated from its body and a movable lid member forming a part of the lid being opened;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the container shown by Fig. 1 with its lid fitted on its body;

Fig. 3A is a fragmentary sectional view of the container showing a hinged portion by which the movable lid member is rotatably connected to a stationary lid member also forming a part of the lid, as well as a manner in which an elastic strip is fixed to the stationary lid member;

Fig. 3B is a sectional side view taken along a line A-A in Fig. 2, showing a mechanism for locking the movable lid member and stationary lid member together with the members in the interlocked position;

Fig. 3C is a view similar to Fig. 3B, showing the mechanism with the movable and stationary lid members having been unlocked from each other; Figs. 4A through 4F are perspective views exemplarily showing various configurations of the elastic strip;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the lid, showing an alternative embodiment of the hinged portion by

which the movable lid member is rotatably connected to the stationary lid member;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing an alternative embodiment of the elastic strip;

Fig. 7 is a sectional side view showing the elastic strip curved after the movable lid member has been closed;

Fig. 8 is a plan view corresponding to Fig. 6;

Fig. 9A is a perspective view showing an alternative manner in which the elastic strip is fixed to the stationary lid member;

Fig. 9B is a sectional side view showing the elastic strip of Fig. 9A with it fixed to the stationary lid member;

Fig. 10A is a perspective view exemplarily showing a depressor means used to lock or unlock the movable lid member relative to the stationary lid member;

Fig. 10B is a sectional view taken along a line B-B in Fig. 10A;

Fig. 10C is a perspective view of a depressor member;

Fig. 11A is a perspective view showing an alternative embodiment of the depressor means;

Fig. 11B is a sectional view taken along a line C-C in Fig. 11A, showing a manner in which the movable lid member is opened by operating the depressor member;

Fig. 11C is a perspective view showing an inside of the depressor member;

Figs. 12A through 12G are sectional views showing various sectional configurations possibly presented by an opening of the stationary lid member through which the wetted tissues are successively picked out from a stack thereof packed in the container;

Figs. 13A through 13H are plan views showing various plane configurations possibly presented by the opening;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a container in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the invention with its lid separated from its body and the movable lid member forming a part of the lid being opened;

Fig. 15 is a plan view showing the inside of the movable lid member in the embodiment shown by Fig. 14;

Fig. 16 is a plan view showing an upper surface of the stationary lid member in the embodiment shown by Fig. 14;

Fig. 17 is a plan view showing a portion of the elastic strip fixed to the stationary lid member in the embodiment shown by Fig. 14;

Fig. 18 is a sectional view of the portion shown by Fig. 17;

Fig. 19 is a sectional view showing, in an enlarged scale, an alternative embodiment of the mechanism for locking the movable lid member and the stationary lid member together;

Fig. 20 is a sectional view showing the elastic strip curved after the movable lid member has been closed in the embodiment shown by Fig. 14.

Fig. 21A is a sectional view showing a manner in which the wetted tissues are folded and stacked within a sealed bag; and

Fig. 21B is a schematic diagram illustrating an alternative manner in which the wetted tissues are folded and stacked.

Referring to Figs. 1 through 3, a container 10 comprises a container body 11, an upper opening 11a and a flange 12 extending along an outer peripheral edge of the opening 11a, and a lid 20 covering the opening 11a. The body 11 is made from a suitable synthetic resin material in a generally rectangular parallelepiped and contains therein a stack of wetted tissues as will be described later. The lid 20 comprises a stationary lid member 21 and a movable lid member 23 both made of a suitable synthetic resin material.

The stationary lid member 21 includes an outer locking periphery 34 provided with circumferentially extending projections 34b, 54(Fig. 3B) adapted to be disengageably engaged with the flange 12, a generally U-shaped first upper surface region 33 whose outer border extends along its majority just above the outer locking periphery 34, a second upper surface region 27 defined by a generally U-shaped inner edge 28 of the first upper surface region 33 as well as a stepped surface lower than the region 33 and placed aside toward a rear end 34a of the lid 20, an annular wall 29 formed substantially in a central region of the surface region 27 and an opening 24 defined substantially in a central region of the wall 29 by a rising peripheral edge 24a which is substantially concentric with the annular wall 29.

The movable lid member 23 has its rear edge integrally connected by a hinged portion 22 to the rear edge 34a of the stationary member 21, a peripheral edge 23a projecting toward the second upper surface region 27 so as to be engaged with the peripheral edge 28 of the stationary lid member 21, an annular wall 35 formed on an inner surface of the lid member 23 so as to be tightly engaged with the annular wall 29 of the stationary lid member 21, and a locking projection 32 formed on a free end of the movable lid member 23 as will be described later in more detail.

The stationary lid member 21 is molded from a suitable soft polypropylene material and has a module of bending elasticity preferably of 5,000 to 11,000kg/cm², more preferably of 5,200kg/cm² as determined according to JIS K6758. Suitable materials include, for example, MD 770H supplied from Showa Denko K.K.. The movable lid member 23 is molded from a relatively hard polypropylene material and has a module of bending elasticity preferably of 12,000 to 18,000kg/cm², more preferably of 15,300kg/cm² as determined according to JIS K6758. Suitable materials should have Melt Flow Rate of 56g/10min as determined according to JIS

K6758 and include, for example, J-6071 HP supplied from Idemitsu Sekiyukagaku K.K. The stationary lid member 21 as well as the movable lid member 23 may be molded not only from a polypropylene material but also from other suitable materials such as polyethylene, polystyrene, acrylonitril butadiene styren, polyester, polyvinyl chloride, polycarbonate or elastomer. Obviously, the body 11 may be also molded from any one of the previously mentioned materials.

- 10 A pair of elastic strips 50 extend across the rear edges of the stationary lid member 21 and the movable lid member 23 and each of these elastic strips 50 is fixed at its one end by a caulking means 51 to the second upper surface region 27 with a free end of the elastic strips 50 being pressed against the inner surface of the movable lid member 23. Accordingly, the movable lid member 23 is normally biased by the elastic strip 50 to be opened. The caulking means 51 comprises, as will be understood from Fig. 3A, a projection 51a formed on the second upper surface region 27, extending through an opening 50a formed in one end of each elastic strip 50 and having its upper end deformed under heating treatment into a screw-head shape. It should be understood that the elastic strip 50 may have its fixed end placed on the inner surface of the movable lid member 23 rather than on the inner surface of the stationary lid member 21 and the number of the elastic strips is not limited to one pair so far as the number is plural.
- 15 The elastic strip 50 may be molded from rubber or synthetic resin materials having a rubber elasticity such as silicone rubber, chloroprene rubber, butadiene rubber, urethane rubber, ethylene-propylene copolymer or natural rubber, preferably having a hardness of 40° to 70° as determined by the physical test of vulcanizate according to JIS K6301-1975 and a thickness of 1.5 to 3.0mm. Such elastic strip 50 may be obtained by compression molding, extrusion or injection molding and may have its front and/or rear surface embossed, if desired. The elastic strip 50 may be flat and have a rectangular cross section as shown by Fig. 4A; longitudinally curved and have a cross-section as shown by Figs. 4B and 4C; transversely curved and have a rectangular cross-section as shown by Fig. 4D; have a semicircular cross-section as shown by Fig. 4E; or have a circular cross-section as shown by Fig. 4F.
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Referring again to Figs. 1, 2, 3B and 3C, the first upper surface region 33 of the stationary lid member 21 is provided with a depressor means 52 having a thin-walled portion 53 so that the locking projection 32 on the movable lid member 23 is opposed to this depressor means 52 as the movable lid member 23 is closed, and the first peripheral edge 28 of the stationary lid member 21 is provided at a position opposed to the locking projection 32 with a locking projection 52a adapted to be disengageably engaged with the locking projection 32. As the movable lid member 23 held by a user's fingers is pivotably rotated down about the hinged portion 22 onto the second upper surface region 27 against the

elasticity of the elastic strips 50, the locking projection 32 strikes the locking projection 52a from above, elastically deforms the depressor means 52 and its proximity until the locking projection 32 can clear the locking projection 52a downward, whereupon the elastically deformed portion is restored to its original state and simultaneously the locking projection 32 is snap-engaged with the locking projection 52a. When, from such engaged state, a user's finger depresses the depressor means 52 from above, the depressor means 52 and its proximity bordered by the thin-walled portion 53 is elastically deformed so as to release the mutual engagement of the locking projections 32, 52a.

As will be understood from Fig. 1, during closure of the movable lid member 23, the elastic strips 50 are maintained to be curved generally in U-shapes, respectively, against their own elasticity within a space defined between the respective inner surfaces of the second upper surface region 27 and the movable lid member 23, i.e., these elastic strips 50 are charged with a sufficient elastic energy to automatically open the movable lid member 23 under the elasticity of the elastic strips 50 as soon as the locking projection 32 is disengaged from the locking projection 52a in the manner as has previously been described.

Fig. 5 shows a case in which a hinged portion is provided separately of the stationary lid member 21 as well as the movable lid member 23. According to this embodiment, the movable lid member 23 is molded independently of the stationary lid member 21 so as to be hinged to the stationary lid member 21 by means of a pivot pin 37. The separate provision of these lid members in this manner is advantageous in that not only the lid 23 can be easily folded but also the hinged portion will be relatively durable.

Referring to Figs. 6 through 8, an alternative embodiment of the elastic strip 50 is shown, in which a recess 27a is formed between the rear edge of the first upper surface region 33 and the rear edge of the second upper surface region 27 and the inner surface of the movable lid member 23 is formed with a generally U-shaped retainer 23b. The inner surface of the movable lid member 23 defined by the retainer 23b is defined by a radius of curvature selected to provide a gentle curvature and the respective free ends of the elastic strips are pressed against this curved surface. The curved surface defined by such radius provides a space within which the elastic strips 50 can be smoothly curved generally in U-shapes and charged with the desired elastic energy as the movable lid member 23 is closed.

Fig. 9 shows yet another embodiment of the elastic strip 50, in which the second upper surface region 27 of the stationary lid member 21 is formed with a covering strip 65 defining a channel between the covering plate 65 and the second upper surface region 27 so that one end of the elastic strip 50 is fixedly inserted into the channel. Alternatively, the elastic strip 50 may be insertion-molded simultaneously with molding of the station-

ary lid member 21 so that the elastic strip 50 may be fixed in the channel.

Fig. 10 shows an alternative embodiment of the depressor means 52 which may be operated by a user's finger to open or close the movable lid member 23, in which the depressor member 52A, is formed from an elastically deformable synthetic resin material separately of the stationary lid member 21 while the movable lid member 23 partially extends outward beyond the first peripheral edge 28 of the stationary lid member 21 to an outer side surface of the stationary lid member 21. This extension and the depressor member 52A are received in a recess 21b formed to extend from the first upper surface region 33 to an outer surface of the outer locking periphery 34. The depressor member 52A includes a locking projection 55 destined to be engaged with a locking projection 32 of the movable lid member 23 and a leg portion 56 undetachably fixed by a retainer projection 21a formed on the outer surface of the stationary lid member 21. This depressor member 52A is elastically deformed as it is depressed by a user's finger and thereupon the engagement is released.

Fig. 11 shows still another embodiment of the depressor means 52 which may be operated by a user's finger to open or close the movable lid member 23, in which a depressor member 52B is molded from a suitable synthetic resin material separately of the stationary lid member 21 and received in the recess 21c formed to extend from the first upper surface region 33 to the outer surface of the outer locking periphery 34. The depressor member 52B includes a locking projection 57 destined to be engaged with the locking projection 32, a leg portion 58 bearing against the recessed surface 21c, a bearing 59 supported by a pivot pin 61 extending across the recess 21c and leaf springs 62 pressed against the inner surface of the recess 21c.

As the movable lid member 23 is closed by a user's depressing operation, the depressor member 52B is counterclockwise rotated, causing the locking projection 32 to clear the locking projection 57 and then to engage the latter from below, whereupon the depressor member 52B is forcibly pivoted counterclockwise and the leaf springs 62 are depressed with the leg portion 58 being slightly lifted off from the recessed surface 21c. The depressor member 52B is clockwise pivoted as it is depressed by a user's finger against the elastic force of the leaf springs 62, and consequently said engagement is released. As will be apparent from this embodiment, the herein used term "elastic deformation of the depressor means" should be understood to include, in addition to elastic deformation occurring in the depressor means or depressor member itself, change in its posture under the effect of the leaf springs operatively associated with the depressor means or depressor member.

Fig. 12 shows various sectional configurations possibly presented by the opening 24 through which the wetted tissues will be successively picked out. Referring to Fig. 12A, the peripheral edge 24a defining the open-

ing 24 has its inner surface 25 which presents a circular arc as viewed in its sectional view and its radius is at least of 1mm, preferably of 2 to 10mm or may gradually vary. Such sectional configuration allows the wetted tissues to be smoothly picked out through the opening 24 along the inner peripheral surface 25 thereof. The openings 24 having the other sectional configurations shown by Figs. 12B through 12G can be also useful for implementation of the invention. For example, the inner peripheral surface 25a of the opening 24 shown by Fig. 12G presents a flat slope instead of the circular arc as viewed in its sectional view, but such a configuration is also acceptable for the invention.

Fig. 13 shows various plane configurations possibly presented by the opening 24. While the specific embodiment shown by Fig. 1 adopts the opening 24 having an elliptical plane configuration, those shown by Figs. 13A through 13H may be also employed in implementation of the invention. These configurations are characterized by a plurality of tongue portions 26 extend into the opening 24 and the peripheral edge 24a of the opening 24 is partially formed by respective edges 26a of these tongue portions 26.

Figs. 14 through 20 show a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention. It should be understood that the parts similar to those in the embodiment shown by Figs. 1 through 13 are designated by similar reference numerals and description thereof will be simplified in order to minimize repetition of description.

According to this embodiment, the stationary lid member 21 and the movable lid member 23 are molded separately of each other. The stationary lid member 21 includes the first upper surface region 33 the outer border of which extends above the entire outer locking periphery 34 of the lid 21, the second upper surface region 27 and a third upper surface region 27a defined by a peripheral edge 86 between the second upper surface region 27 and the opening 24 at a level lower than the second upper surface region 27. The stationary lid member 21 further includes a first recess 75 formed in the second upper surface region 27 at a transverse middle of the stationary lid member 21 between the rear edge 34a and a portion of the peripheral edge 86 opposed to the rear edge 34a, a second recess 78 which is larger than the recess 75 and defined between this recess 75 and the peripheral edge 86, a locking projection 79 formed on the peripheral edge 28 at a location opposed to the locking projection 32 and destined to be engaged with the locking projection 32, and a depressor means 80 provided in the form of a recess in the first upper surface region 33 adjacent the locking projection 79. A portion of the peripheral edge 28 in the proximity of the locking projection 79 as well as the depressor means 80 are formed to be thinner than the rest of the peripheral edge 28 and the first upper surface region 33 so that their elastic deformation may be facilitated. The movable lid member 23 additionally includes a peripheral edge 23a projecting toward the second upper sur-

face region 27 so as to be closely engaged with the entire peripheral edge 28, an annular wall 85 projecting from the inner surface of the movable lid member 23 so as to be closely engaged with the peripheral edge 86,

- 5 and a retainer means 76 serving to retain one end of the elastic strip 50. A region 32a surrounding the locking projection 32 is formed to be thinner than the peripheral edge 23a in order to facilitate a desired elastic deformation. The movable lid member 23 constructed as described above is hinged to the stationary lid member 21 by a means of pins 77a formed by projections 77 on the rear edge of the movable lid member 23 rotatably supported by bearings 77b formed on the inner edge of the first upper surface region 33 adjacent the rear edge 34a
- 10 of the stationary lid member 21.

As will be apparent from Figs. 17, 20, 21 and 22, the retainer means 76 is located at a predetermined distance from the rear edge toward the front edge of the movable lid member 23 and comprises a covering plate

- 20 76a provided at a predetermined distance from the rear edge toward the annular wall 85 of the movable lid member 23, a projection 76b provided on the inner surface of the covering plate 76a along its transversely middle line, opposite side walls 76c extending longitudinally of the movable lid member 23, a cylindrical projection 81 extending from the inner surface of the movable lid member 23 and fitting on the projection 76b so as to define a retaining pin, and opposite side walls 82 projecting from the inner surface of the movable lid member
- 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690

23 so as to be closely engaged with respective inner surfaces of the opposite side walls 76c. The elastic strip 50 has its one end inserted into the retainer means 76 with an opening 50a formed in the one end fitting on the cylindrical projection 81 and its free end 50b inserted

- 35 into the first recess 75 of the stationary lid member 21. The elastic strip 50 is dimensioned so that an intermediate portion 50c extending between the opening 50a and the free end 50b may be slightly curved in such inserted state (Fig. 14) and, after the movable lid member
- 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690

23 has been closed, the elastic strip 50 is charged with an elastic energy by being curved in generally Ω-shape away from the hinged portion between the stationary lid member 21 and the rear edge of the movable lid member 23 with the intermediate portion 50c being smoothly received by the second recess 78.

- 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690

Referring to Figs. 14 and 19, the locking projection 32 of the movable lid member 23 clears the locking projection 79 of the stationary lid member 21 and engages the latter from below as the movable lid member 23 is

- 50 closed by a user's finger, during which the region in the proximity of the locking projection 32 as well as the region in the proximity of the locking projection 79 are elastically deformed to facilitate the locking projection 32 to clear the locking projection 79 and, after such clearing has been completed, those regions elastically restore their original states so as to make the engagement reliable. Upon depression of the depressor means 80 by a user's finger, the locking projection 79 clears the locking

projection 32 from above and thereby the engagement is released. Clearing for such release is also facilitated by the elastic deformation.

Referring to Fig. 19, engagement as well as disengagement of the locking projections 32, 79 can be facilitated by dimensioning the locking projection 79 to have a height of approximately 1.0mm and configurating their surfaces along which they are slidably moved to present circular arcs or slopes. Engagement as well as disengagement assisted with elastic deformation and restoration occurring in the intermediate portion 80a extending between the locking projection 79 and the depressor means 80 can be further easily and reliably achieved by forming the intermediate portion 80a to present a curvature defined by a radius of approximately 1.2mm. Also in the embodiment shown by Fig. 14, those two locking projections can be smoothly engaged with and disengaged from each other, since the stationary lid member 21 is molded from the synthetic resin material which is elastically deformed more easily than the synthetic resin material from which the movable lid member 23 is molded.

Referring to Fig. 21A, a stack of wetted tissues 41 is packed in a sealed bag 40 made of a soft synthetic resin sheet. Each of wetted tissues 41 is folded along a folding line 42 generally in two. Each of wetted tissues 41 thus folded in two has its lower half 41b inserted between an upper half 41a of the underlying one of wetted tissues 41 and an upper half 41a of the next underlying one of wetted tissues 41. In this manner, the lower half 41b of the sheet picked out by a user from the stack of wetted tissues 41 pulls up the upper half 41a of the underlying one of wetted tissues 41. The wetted tissues 41 may be folded and stacked in any manner so far as they can be picked out one by one, for example, in a manner as shown by Fig. 21B. The sealed bag 40 is formed in its top with an opening 40a through which the wetted tissues are picked out one by one and this opening 40a is sealed with a cover sheet 45 destined to be separated from the bag 40 in actual use thereof. Wetted tissues are made of fibrous materials such as nonwoven fabric, paper or gauze or foamed sheet and immersed with skin lotion, milky lotion and/or the other humectant containing germicide, sterilizer, detergent or the like.

Wetted tissues 41 thus stacked within the sealed bag 40 are packed into the container body 11 with the opening 40a of the bag 40 being opened by separating the cover sheet 45 so that one end of the uppermost sheet of wetted tissues 41 can be picked out through the opening 24 of the stationary lid member 21. With the movable lid member 23 being closed, the one end of the uppermost one of wetted tissues 41 is exposed out of the opening 24 but there is no apprehension that the uppermost one of wetted tissues 41 might be contaminated or dried from its exposed end since, for example, in the container 10 according to the embodiment shown by Fig. 1, such end of the uppermost one of wetted tissues 41 is protected within a space defined by the an-

nular walls 29, 35 fitting on each other.

Claims

5. 1. A container for wetted tissues comprising a container body, a stationary lid member and a movable lid member each molded from a suitable synthetic resin material; characterized in that:

said body has a first opening on an upper side thereof through which a stack of wetted tissues is packed thereinto;
 said stationary lid member includes an outer locking periphery adapted for detachably and sealably fitting on said first opening, a first upper surface region defined by said outer locking periphery and a first peripheral edge having spaced apart front and rear edges, a second upper surface region defined by said first peripheral edge, and a second opening formed in said second upper surface region substantially at a central zone thereof through which wetted tissues are picked out;
 said movable lid member includes a second peripheral edge projecting from an inner surface thereof so as to fit on said first peripheral edge thereby to define a space between said second upper surface region of said stationary lid and said inner surface of said movable lid member, having spaced apart front and rear edges and being hinged to said stationary lid member adjacent said rear edge;
 an elastic strip made of a nonmetallic material normally biasing said movable lid member to be opened extends across said rear edges of said stationary and movable lid members and is held between said second upper surface region and said inner surface of said movable lid member wherein said elastic strip is at least partially curved and charged with an elastic energy within said space as said movable lid member is closed;
 a locking projection is provided on at least one of said front edges of said stationary and movable lid members opposed to each other upon closure of said movable lid member so that they can be detachably engaged with each other, and
 said first upper surface region is provided adjacent said locking projection with an elastically deformable depressor means serving to release said engagement of said locking projection.
10. 2. A container according to Claim 1, wherein said stationary lid member is made of a material having an

elastical deformability higher than the material for said movable lid member.

3. A container according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein at least one of said depressor means and a region in the proximity of said depressor means are formed so as to be elastically deformed more easily than the rest of said stationary lid member.

4. A container according to Claim 3, wherein said portions formed to be elastically deformed more easily than the rest is formed to be thinner than at least the rest of said stationary lid member.

5. A container according to Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein said elastic strip has an end fixed to one of said stationary lid member and movable lid member and said end is at a predetermined distance from said hinged portion toward said front edge of said lid member to which said end is fixed.

6. A container according to Claim 5, wherein said fixed end of said elastic strip is fixed by a retainer means comprising a covering plate provided integrally with said lid member so as to cover said fixed end, a projection provided between said covering plate and said lid member, and an opening formed in said fixed end so as to receive said projection.

7. A container according to Claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein said elastic strip is formed to be elongate and having said fixed end and a free end longitudinally opposite to each other so that said fixed end is fixed to an inner surface of said movable lid member while said free end bears against said second upper surface region without being fixed thereto.

8. A container according to Claim 7, wherein said second upper surface region is provided on a position at which said free end of said elastic strip bears against said second upper surface region with a first recess serving to receive and support said free end and between said first recess and said second opening with a second recess serving to receive a longitudinally intermediate curved portion of said elastic strip as said movable lid member is closed.

9. A container according to Claim 1, wherein said second upper surface region is lower than said first upper surface region and formed substantially in a central zone thereof with a third upper surface region defined by a third peripheral edge, said third upper surface region being lower than said second upper surface region, and said third upper surface region is provided substantially in a central zone thereof with said second opening.

10. A container according to Claim 9, wherein said mov-

able lid member is formed on an inner surface thereof with an annular wall adapted to fit on said third peripheral edge.

5 11. A container according to any preceding Claim, wherein said movable lid member is provided on the front edge thereof with said locking projection as a first locking projection while said stationary lid member is formed on the front edge thereof with a second locking projection adapted to be disengaged under said elastic deformation.

10 12. A container according to Claim 11, wherein said depressor means is molded as a depressor member separately of said stationary lid member and said depressor member is supported by said stationary lid member and formed on a free end thereof with said second locking projection.

15 20 13. A container according to any preceding Claim, wherein said elastic strip is selectively made from any rubber or synthetic resin material.

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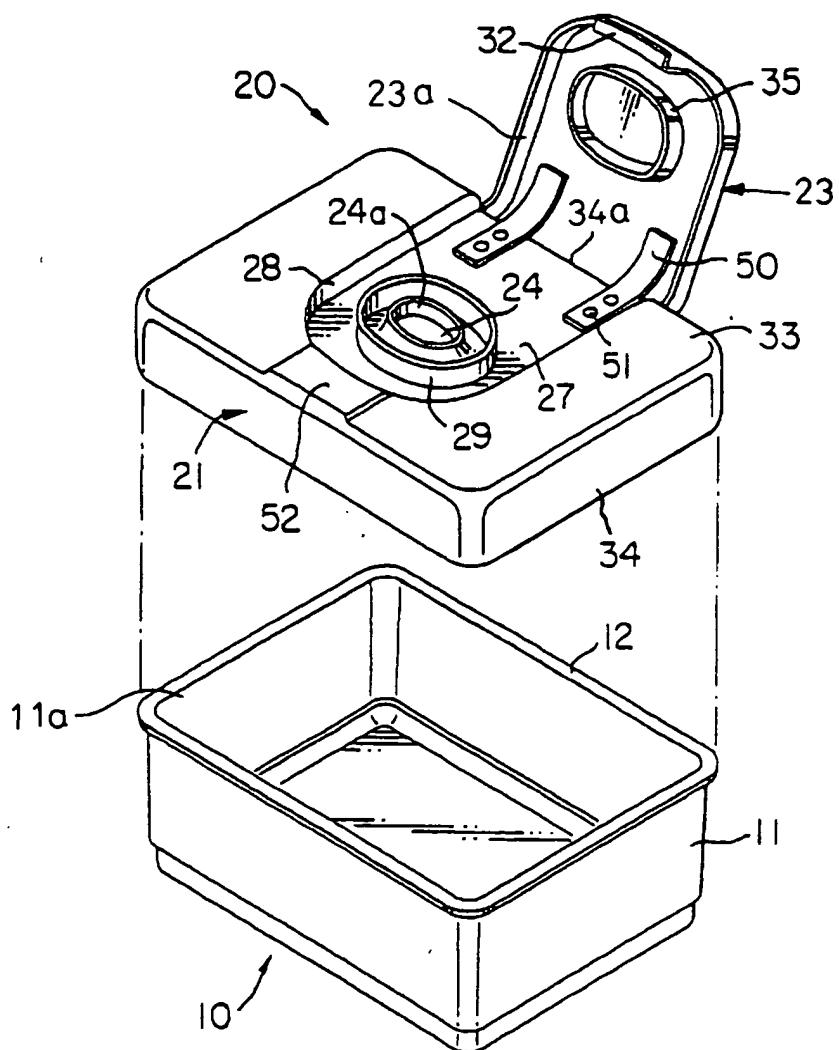


FIG. I

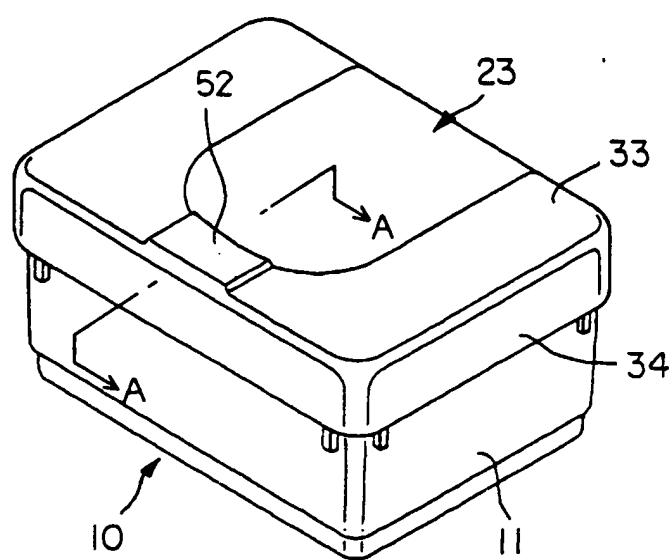


FIG.2

FIG.3A

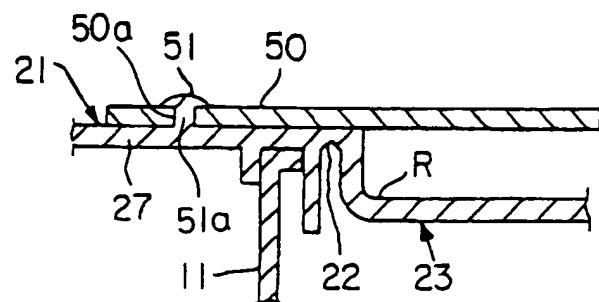


FIG.3B

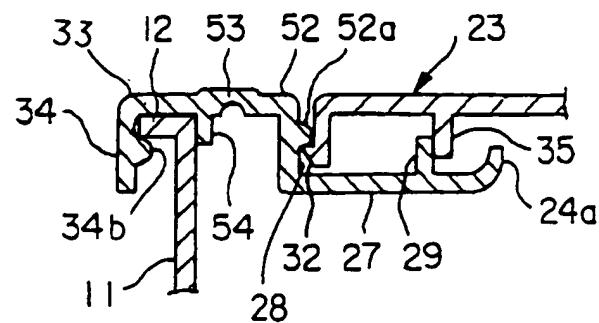


FIG.3C

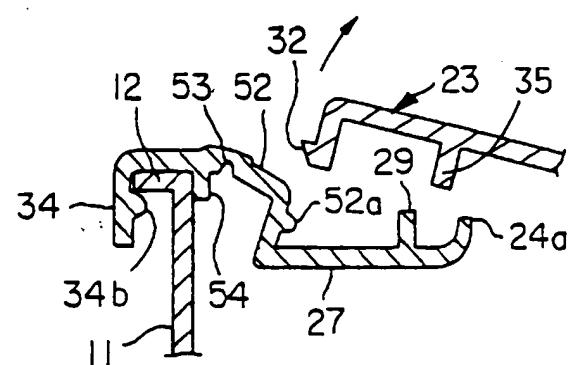


FIG.4A

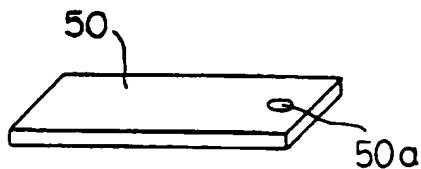


FIG.4B

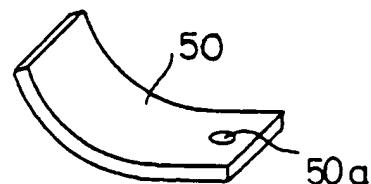


FIG.4C

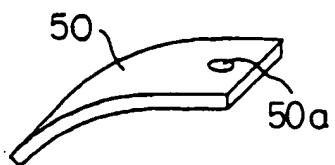


FIG.4D

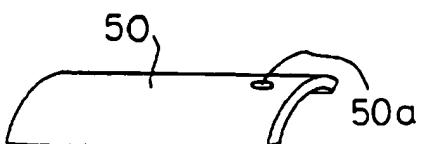


FIG.4E

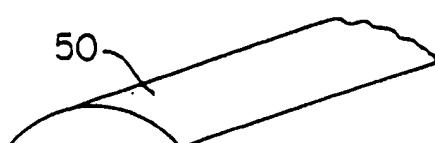


FIG.4F

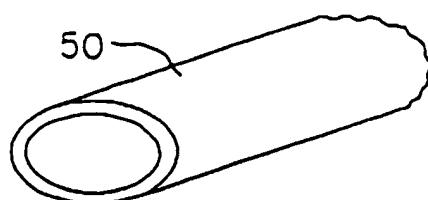


FIG.5

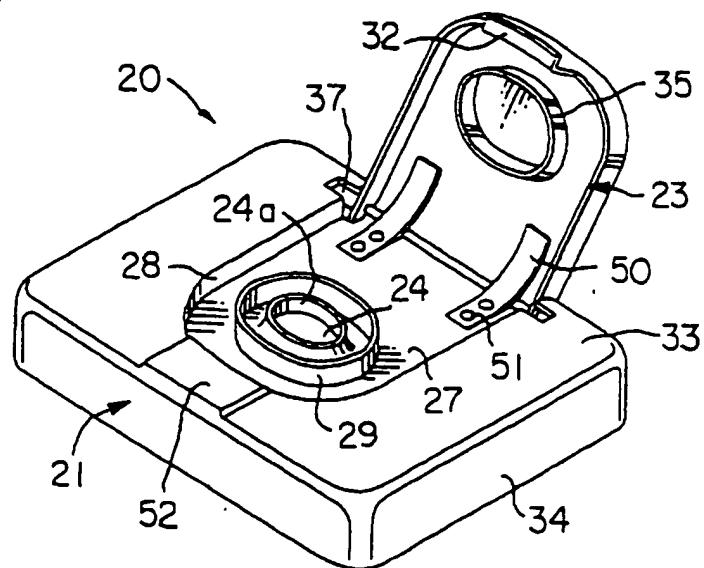


FIG.6

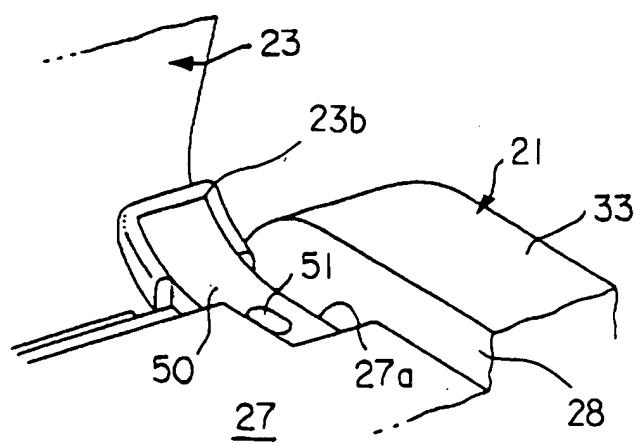


FIG.7

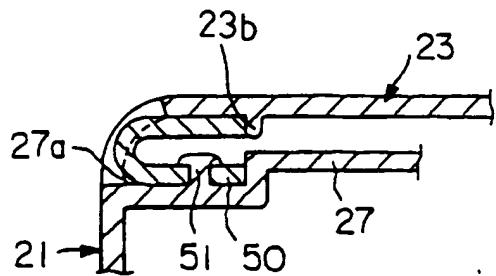
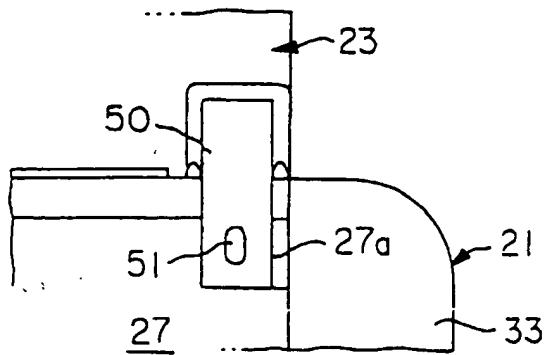


FIG.8



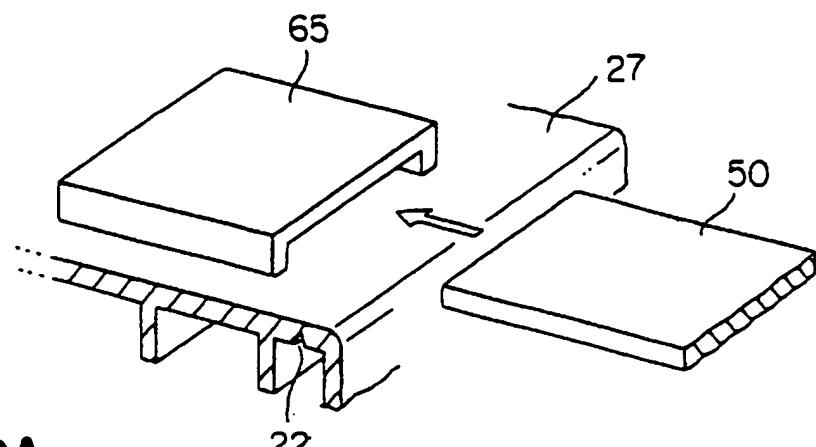


FIG.9A

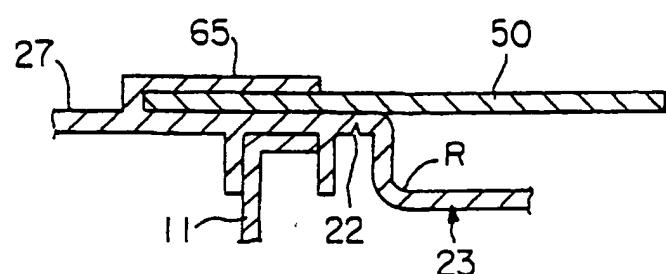


FIG.9B

FIG.10A

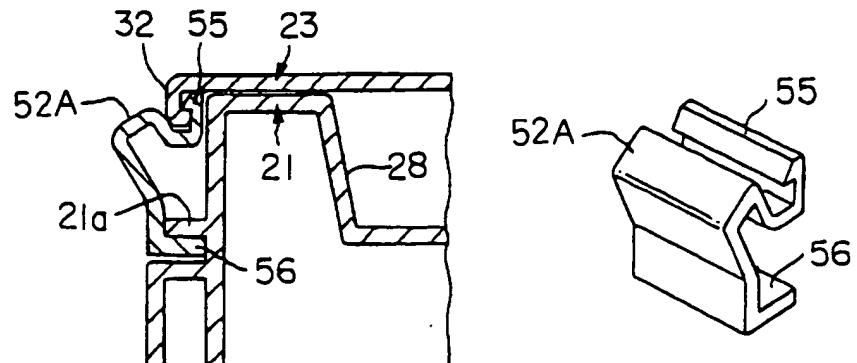
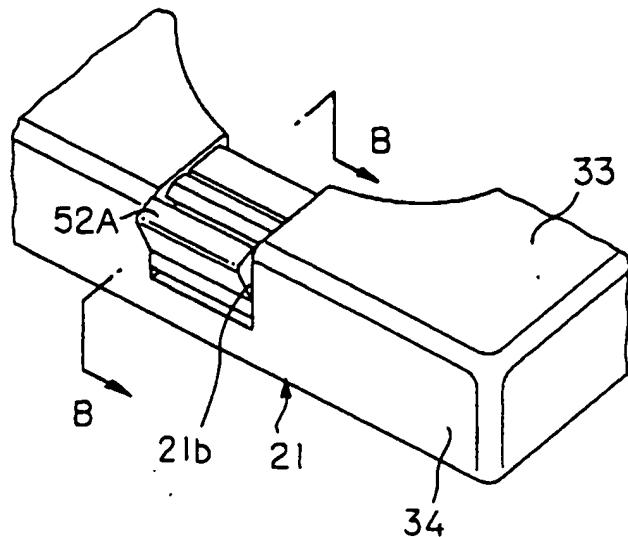


FIG.10B

FIG.10C

FIG.IIA

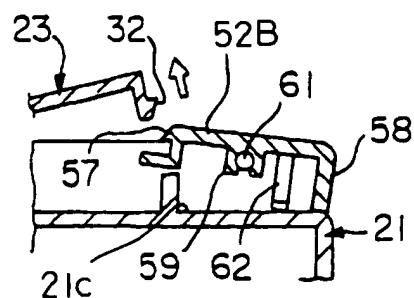
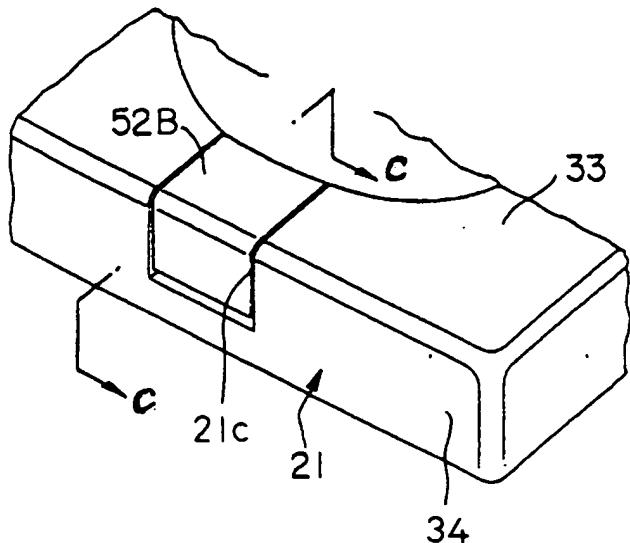


FIG.IIB

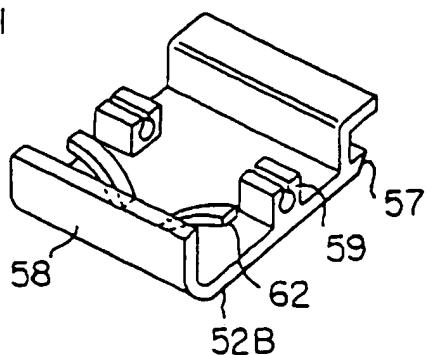


FIG.IIC

FIG.12A

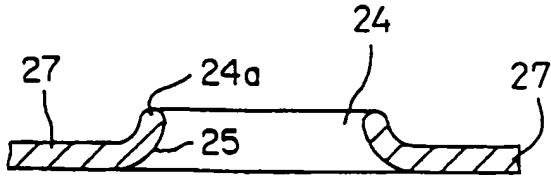


FIG.12B

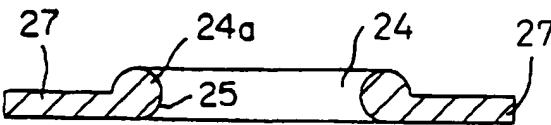


FIG.12C

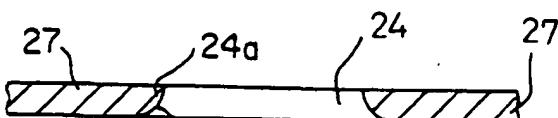


FIG.12D

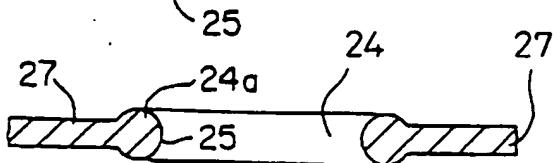


FIG.12E

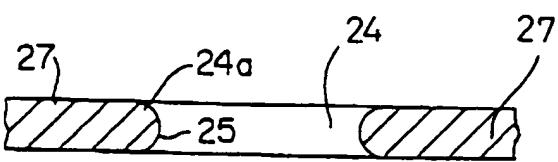


FIG.12F

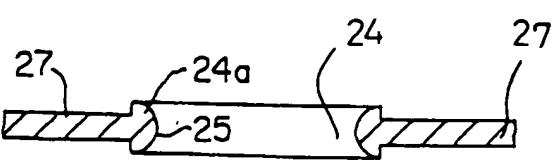
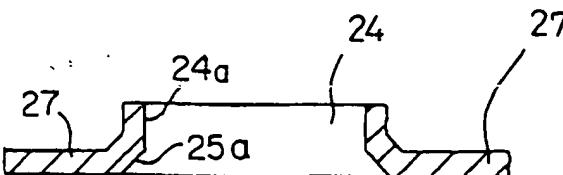
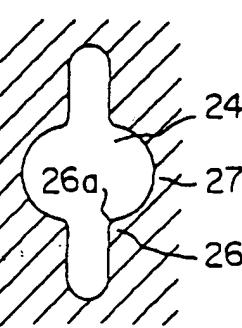
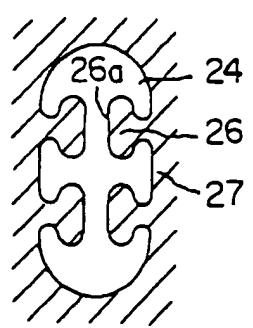
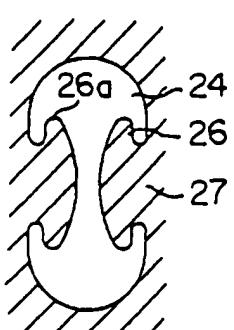
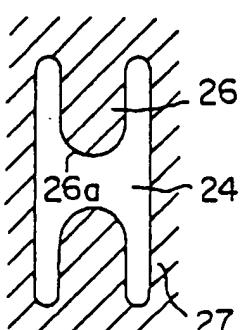
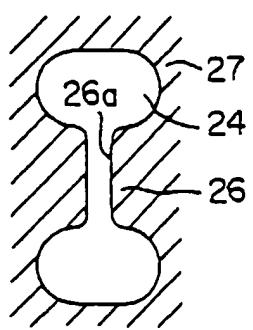
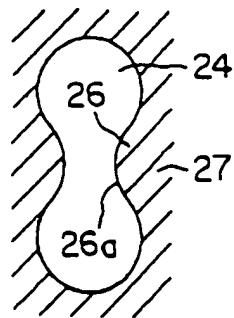
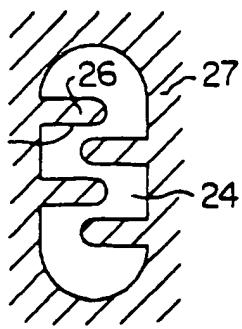
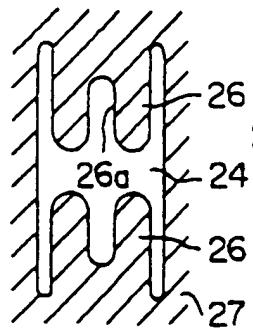


FIG.12G





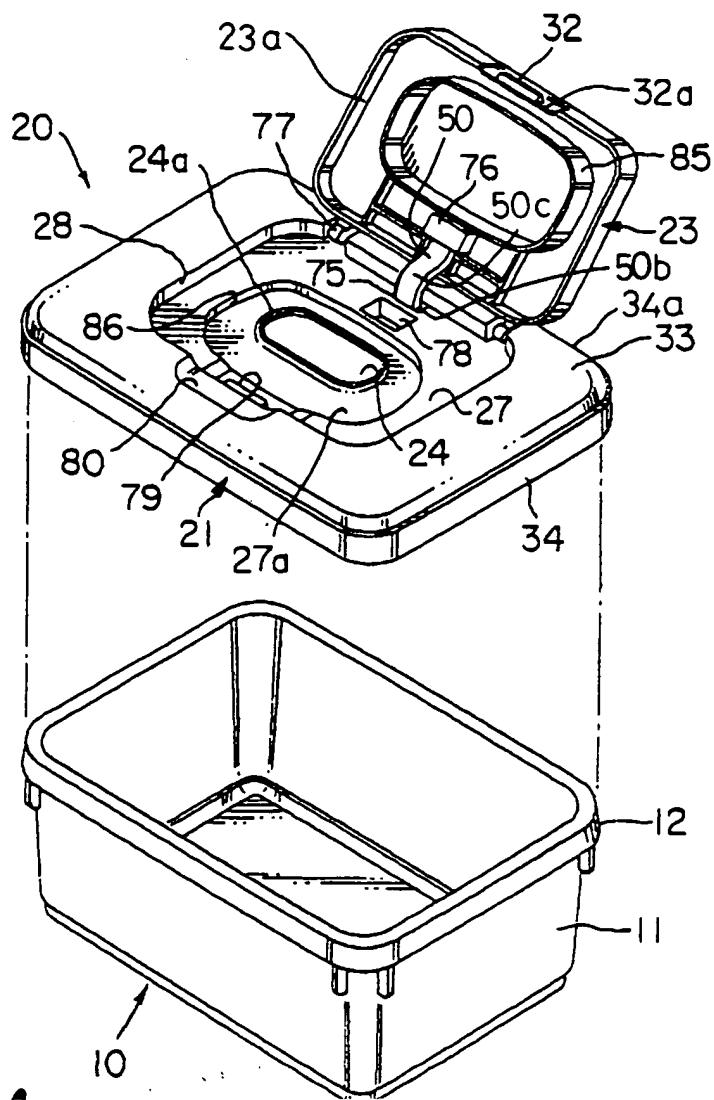


FIG.14

FIG.15

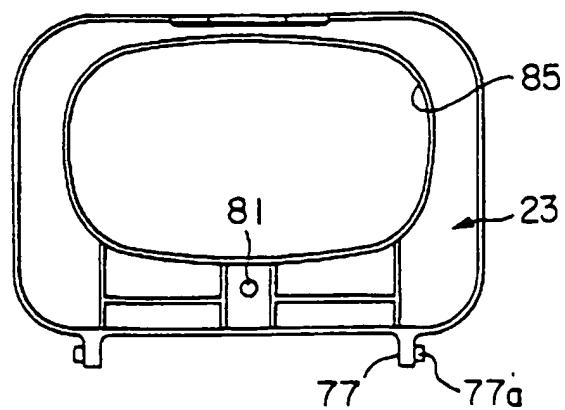


FIG.16

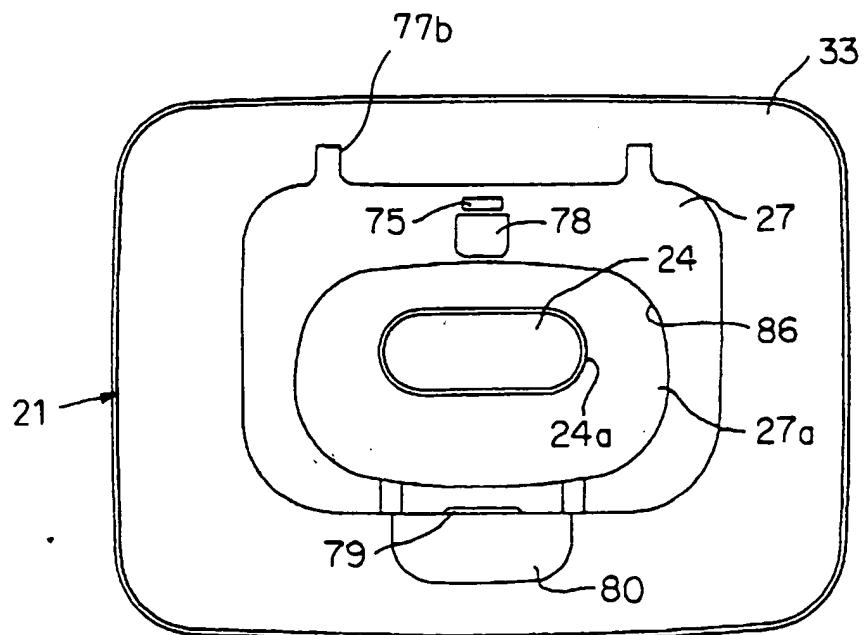


FIG.17

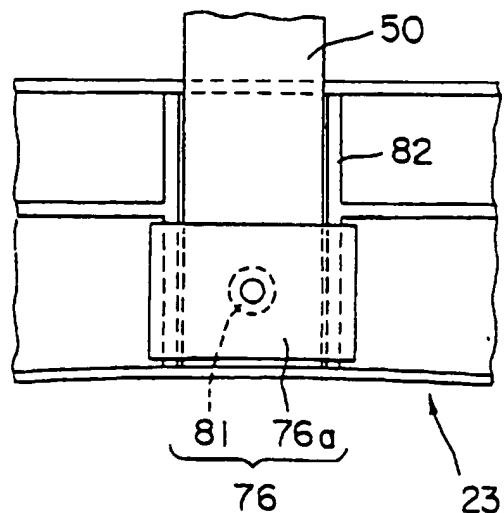


FIG.18

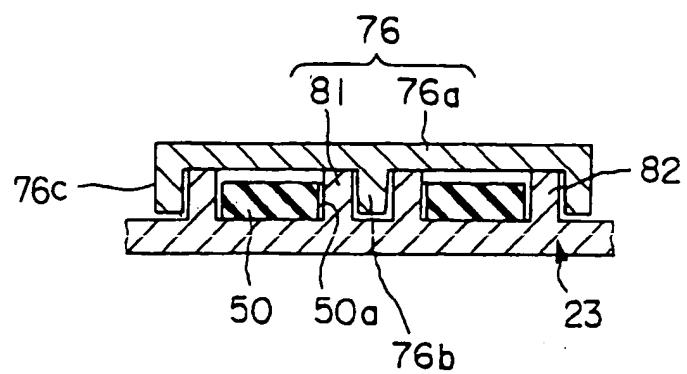


FIG.19

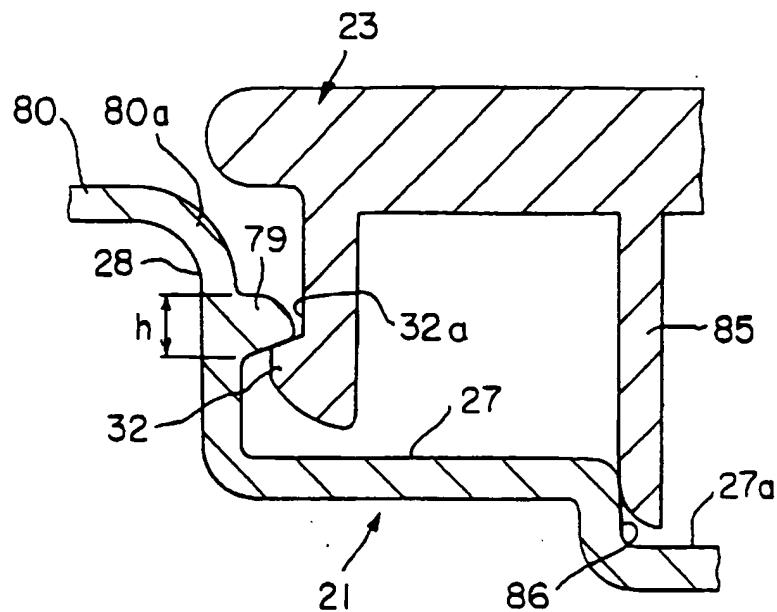


FIG.20

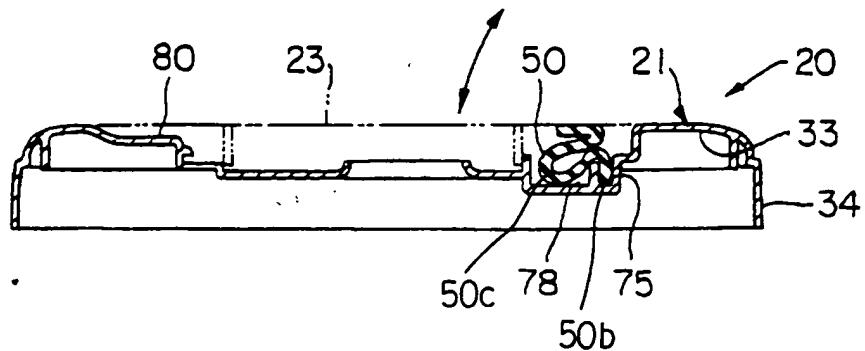


FIG.2IA

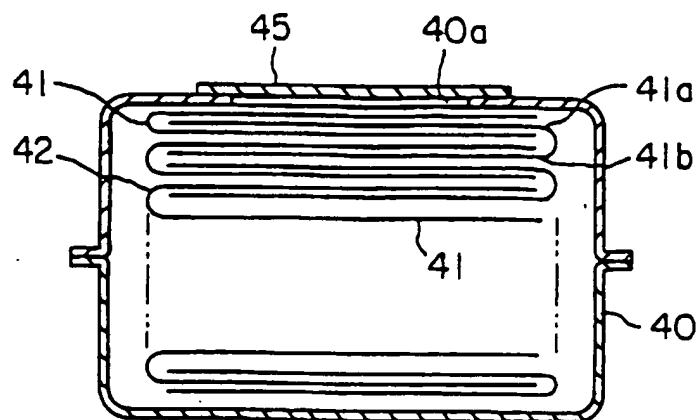
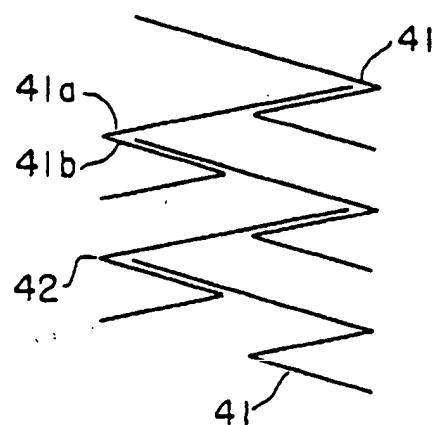


FIG.2IB





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 4451

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
X	US-A-3 982 659 (ROSS RICHARD T) 28 September 1976 * column 4, line 22 - column 6, line 9; figures *	1-5	B65D83/08
P,X	WO-A-96 06556 (NICE-PAK PRODUCTS INC.) * page 8, line 17 - page 12, line 3; figures *	1-5	
A	US-A-3 836 044 (CUBITT R ET AL) 17 September 1974 * column 5, line 62 - column 9, line 39; figures *	1-13	
A	US-A-4 185 754 (JULIUS ROBERT P) 29 January 1980 * column 6, line 67 - column 7, line 14; figures 6-10 *	1-13	
A	DE-A-24 48 042 (COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO) 17 April 1975 * page 7, last paragraph - page 12, paragraph 1; figures *	1-13	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.) B65D A47K </div>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
BERLIN	10 September 1996	Olsson, B	
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